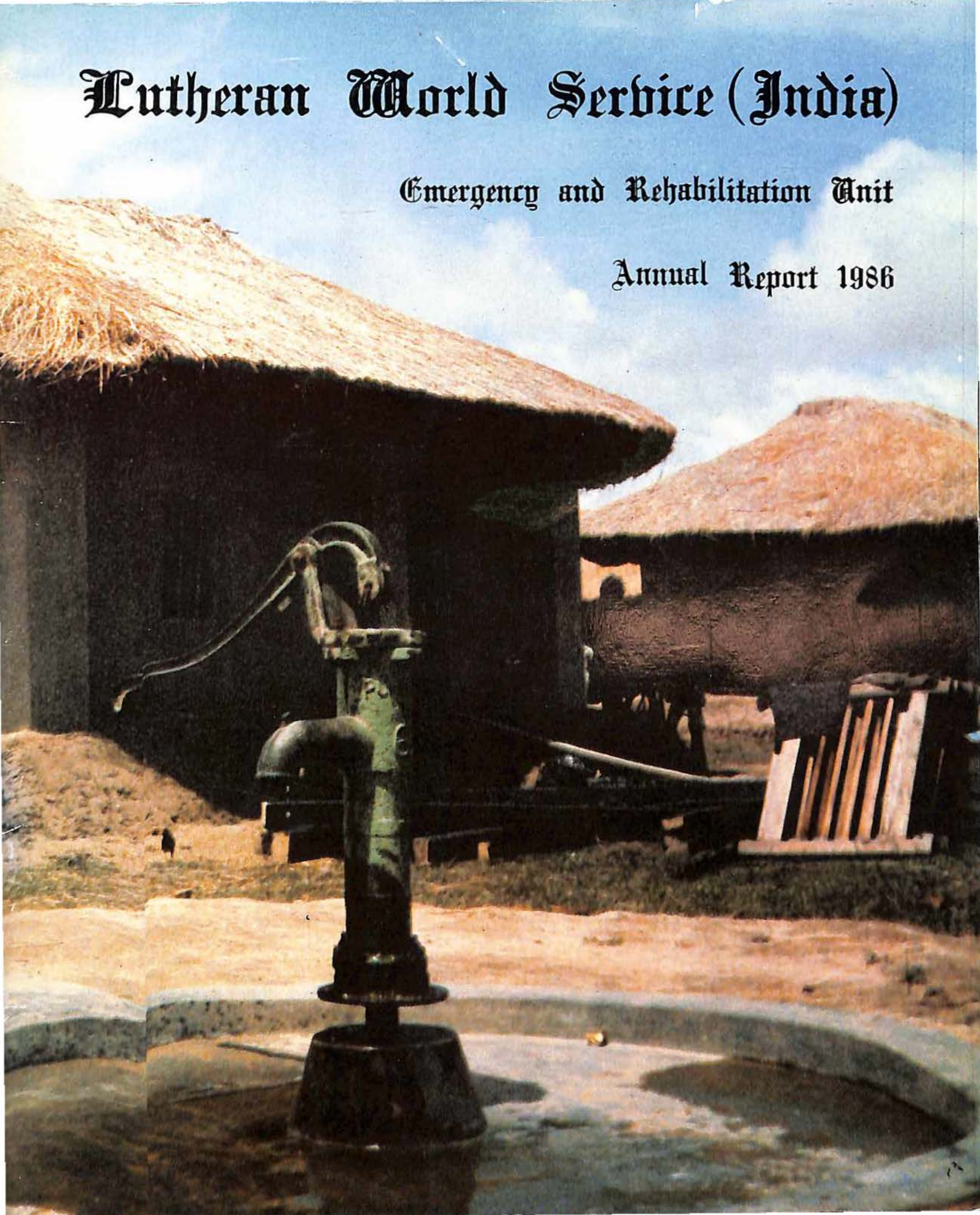
Lutheran World Service (India)

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

Annual Report 1986



With the Compliments

of

Lutheran World Service (India)

Emergency Department

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AAGE LARSEN
Director

P. C. JOSEPH
Emergency Officer

Cover Picture :

"After devastation, habitation is the primary need" . . . . L.W.S. in collaboration with the Govt. of Orissa is attempting to fulfill this.

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service—India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit
during the year 1986

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

Head Quarters

and

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FROM THE DIRECTOR, LWS (I)

In early 1986, the E & R Unit of Lutheran World Service (India) was finishing a Housing Programme for cyclone victims in Naidupet in Andhra Pradesh. Other teams were occupied in West Bengal and Orissa in creation of water storage in drought prone areas and other measures to safeguard against future calamities. It was all part of our normal routine and the monsoon started in a leasurely way in June and continued through July without any drama. Perhaps, we were about to become complacent.

Then suddenly we were drawn out of our slumber. Continuous rain in the catchment of the mighty Godavari River in Andhra Pradesh created the worst flood in the State in this century. The United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India requested us to assist them and the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, in their efforts to provide succour to the flood victims. When this Relief work was well underway, heavy consistent rain started in West Bengal in late September. After two days', life in Calcutta city and surrounding Districts were paralysed and all staff from the E & R Unit and the affected Development Programmes were suddenly engaged in relief measures. 1986 became another year when our E & R Unit was called upon to give relief to victims of the far too frequent natural calamities in the region.

With this Report, we would like to share with all concerned the experiences of the year. We express our sincere thanks to our Head Office and our donors for their prompt support with necessary resources, which enabled us to assist so many affected people. We also express our thanks for the excellent cooperation we have received from the Government of West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. It has been our privilege once again to contribute whatever we could to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and other voluntary organizations.

Calcutta-700 014
Dated : January, 1987.

Aage Larsen
Director.

lood situati... One million hit by ai... floods

Andhra grim floods in Orissa

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1.1 million home... W. Bengal's

...SMAN TUESDAY OCTOBER

...OS to C... More help needed flood victims: Ho...

From MIHIR MUKHERJE...

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HYDERABAD, Aug. 23 (... There was an overall improver... in the flood situation in An... Pradesh today with fu... reductions in water levels in le...

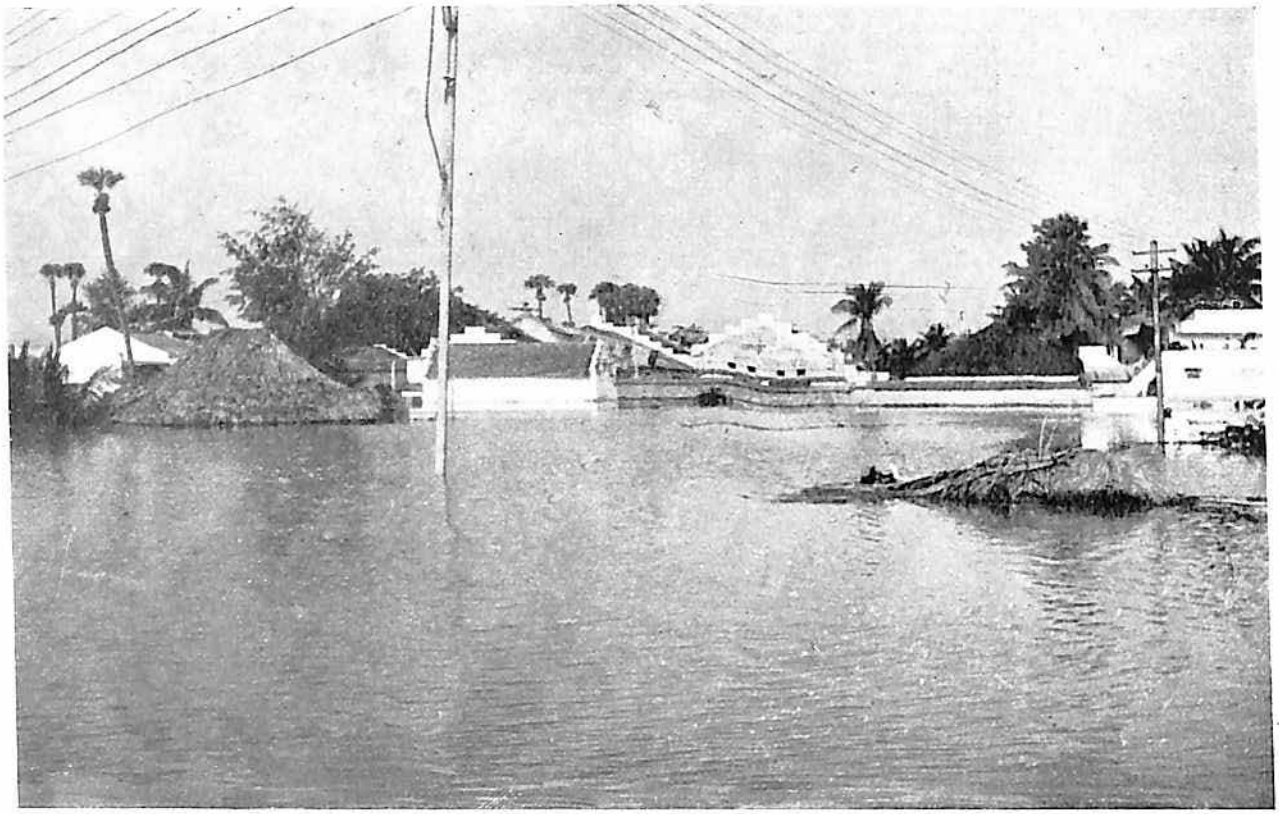
WATER-BORNE DISEASES ... SEVENTY LIVES

INTRODUCTION:

Disasters or emergencies are often defined as disruption of daily life as well as disruption of normal development process. What is more tragic than this is that it reverses the economy of the community or the state. Such disasters, floods, cyclones and drought are almost a norm in the eastern region of our country; the States that are very badly affected are Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra and Bihar. In 1986 all the above mentioned states suffered heavy floods but the floods in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal were devastating.

Andhra Floods—The torrential rains from 11th August to 16th August in Andhra caused an unprecedented flood in the mighty Godavari and turned the river Godavari in to the "Sorrow of Andhra". With 2000 villages inundated, 2.8 million acres of crop land destroyed and one million people rendered homeless, the damage in the Andhra floods has been "unmatched in this century". The death toll was put to 250. More than 150,000 houses were completely destroyed. Colossal damages were caused to the canal system in the Godavari Delta. The right bank of the river breached at seven places near Polavaram, Vijjeswaram and Malleswaram. West and East Godavari, Khammam and Warangal were some of the worst affected districts. According to some reports "It was the rich-rich West Godavari district which bore the brunt of the raging Godavari". Polavaram, Dowleshwaram, Kovvur, Bhimavaram, Narasapuram, in West Godavari, Bhadrachalam the temple town in Khammam district, Kakinada in East Godavari district were severely hit by the raging waters which reached a high level of 6.5 metres or more in certain areas. Flood waters in many areas receded only after ten to twelve days. According to the Chief Minister's assessment, the total loss was estimated to be US$ 681 million.

Hutments in Godavari floating in flood waters



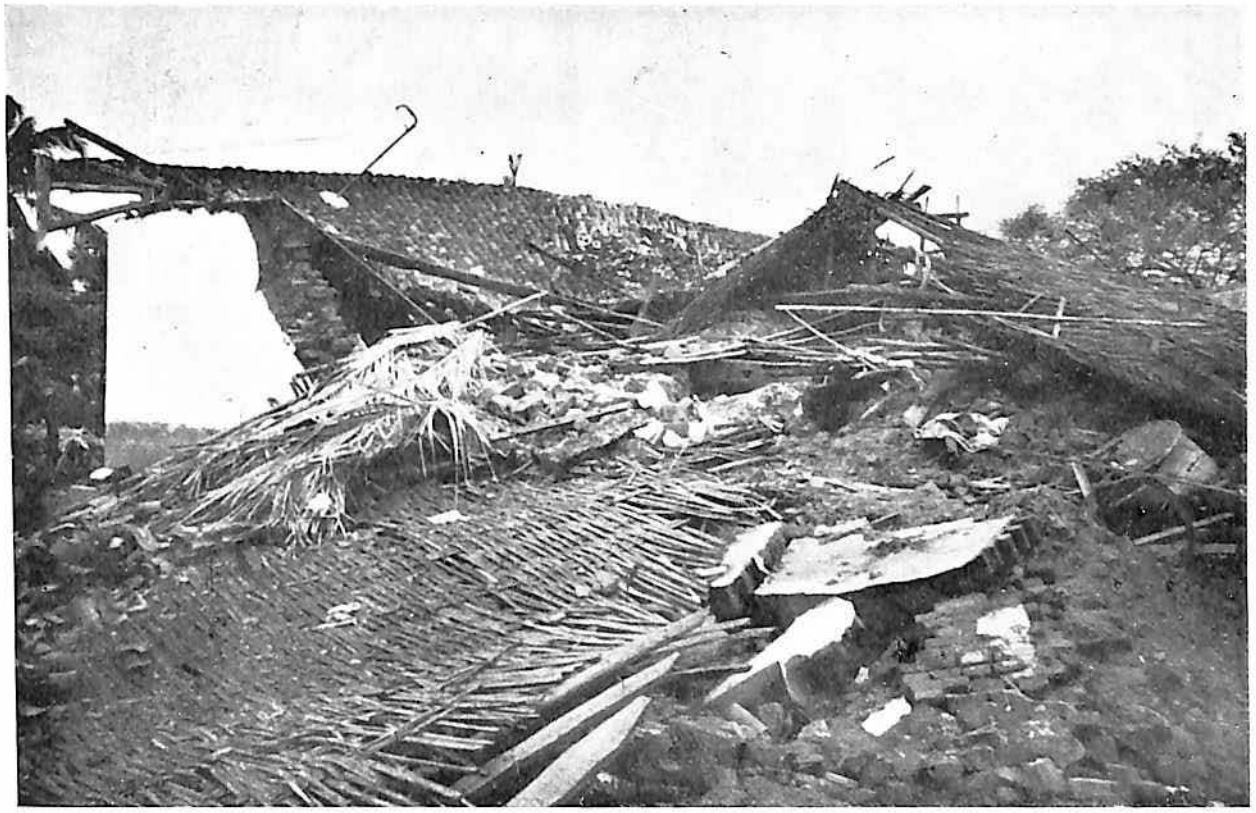
'Raging waters reached a high level of 6.5 meters or more in certain areas of Andhra'

Emergency Relief Operation:

The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh ordered relief operations to be undertaken on a war footing. The first task of the Government was to supply food and drinking water to the marooned villages numbering about 859 in all, followed by rescue operations. A large number of helicopters, speed boats and country boats were pressed into service for this rescue operation. The Government also acted creditably in providing succor to them in the relief camps. Rice was distributed from the godowns of the Food Corpn. of India and Civil supplies. Simultaneously indigenous voluntary agencies, even international voluntary organisations and local churches assisted the flood victims. Massive relief was needed for nearly a million people.

Women and Children fleeing for shelter in Godavari

Lutheran World Service, Calcutta, therefore was requested by the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India to participate in the relief operations. Initially West Godavari district was assigned. LWS E & R Unit took the invitation as a challenge. The relief team with adequate quantity of relief supplies such as milk and emergency



Devastation beyond Description

rations reached Bhimavaram at very short notice and commenced a nutrition programme for approx. 10,000 beneficiaries a day. A glass of milk and a piece of nutritious biscuit (received from Norway) was a great relief to the undernourished and famished children, nursing and expectant mothers. 14 centres were opened in West Godavari which continued uninterruptedly for a month and a half. Distribution of dhotis, saris and children's garments to an equal number was also a welcome gesture for the suffering community. Cotton blankets were also given to 10,000 families in the affected area.

Almost simultaneously a similar programme was started covering 5,000 beneficiaries in East Godavari. 4 centres were run for a month and a half.

Bhimavaram in West Godavari and Rajahmundry in East Godavari were the operational Headquarters of LWS in Andhra Pradesh. Approx. 334,000 beneficiaries received help in some form or the other. Because of the colossal damages and the unfortunate situation of the suffering community, both the Government and the churches requested LWS to take up a housing programme. A housing scheme to construct pucca houses is being finalised.

Improvised shelter of the flood victims

West Bengal Floods—While Godavari and its tributeries were subsiding and the people in the flood affected areas were settling down, almost all the rivers in West Bengal were flooded due to incessant rain either in the catchment areas, or release of flood waters from the barrages. Incessant rain for days together (from September 23rd to 27th) brought to the people of West Bengal a deluge, like the one in 1978. Almost all the districts in the South as Murshidabad, Midnapore, Hooghly, Birbhum, Howrah South and North 24 Parganas were reeling under flood waters, Calcutta city and suburbs were inundated. Transport and communication system in the city were paralysed. The people in the low lying areas and the slums of Calcutta were the worst sufferers. According to news paper reports almost 1.1 million people became homeless. A quick estimate

An unusual scene of Calcutta Maidan during last September floods

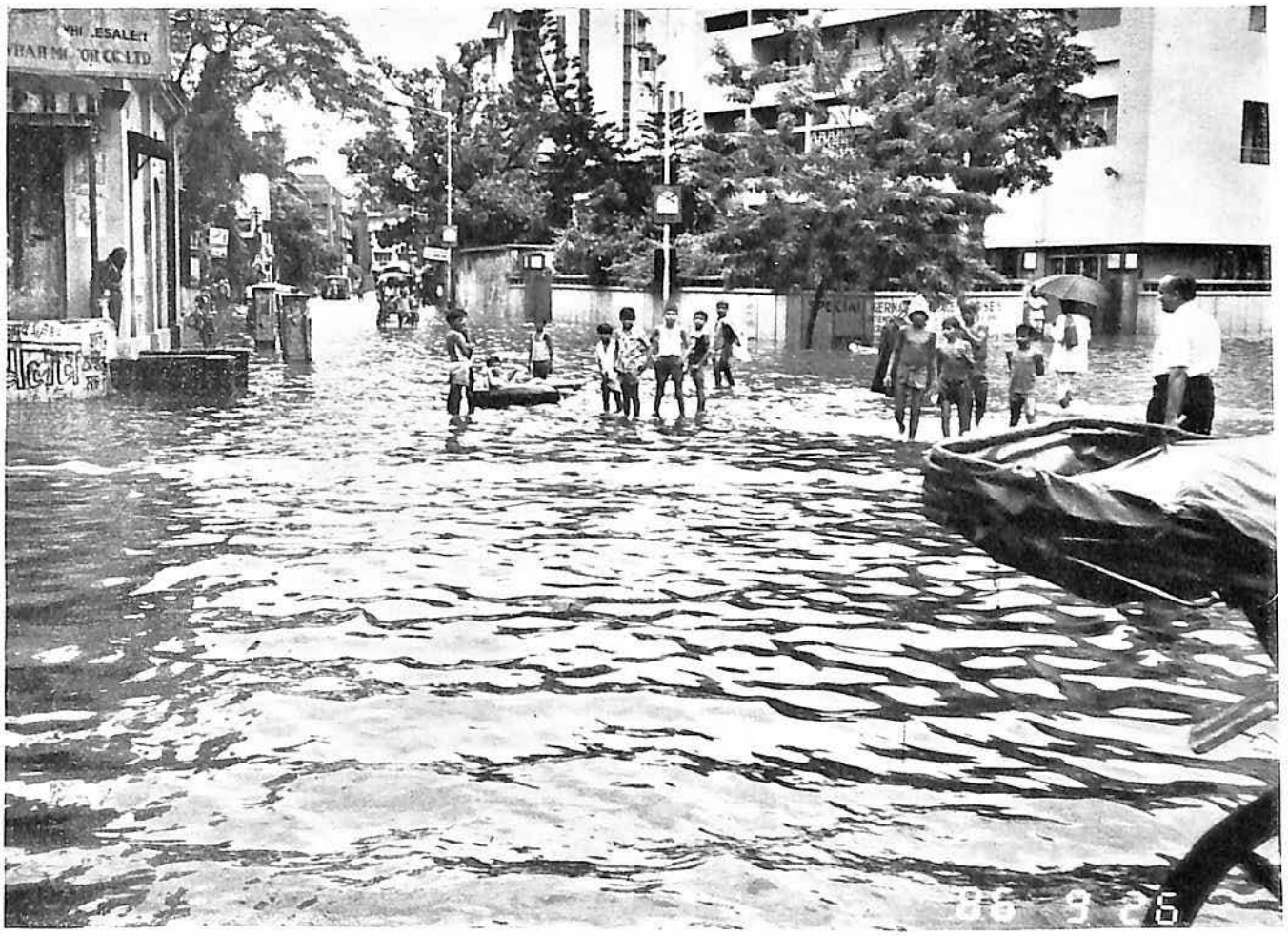
Pedestrians wading through flood waters in Calcutta

from the Govt. of West Bengal indicated that approx. 145,000 houses were completely damaged and 50,000 partially damaged. Crop loss is estimated to be US$ 112 million and the reported total loss is US$ 250 million.

Relief operations—The Govt. of West Bengal arranged immediate and massive relief operations to help the flood victims. About 2018 relief camps were set up and a large number of medical teams were rushed to the districts to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Besides the Govt. machinery, a number of voluntary agencies as Indian Red Cross, Bharat Sevashram Sangh, CASA, Lutheran World Service and local philanthropic clubs and organisations tried their best to give the marooned and the evacuees food, drinking water, medical assistance and shelter.

LWS Relief Operations—Right from the beginning of the deluge in the city and suburbs, LWS from its different centres as Ultadanga, Salt Lake and Entally, mobilised local resources and personnel and organised dry ration distribution, medical aid, nutrition programme and improvised shelters to a very large population. In the meantime the Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit got in touch with the State Government and district authorities and initiated massive relief operations in three districts of West Bengal—Howrah, South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts.

In Howrah district, five badly affected blocks (Bally-jagachha, Domjur, Sankhrail, Jagatballavpur, & Panchala) were taken up for nutrition programme, dry ration distribution, distribution of polythene sheets and family assistance, as clothing and blankets, through 11 centres. In South



Children boating on the flooded streets in Calcutta

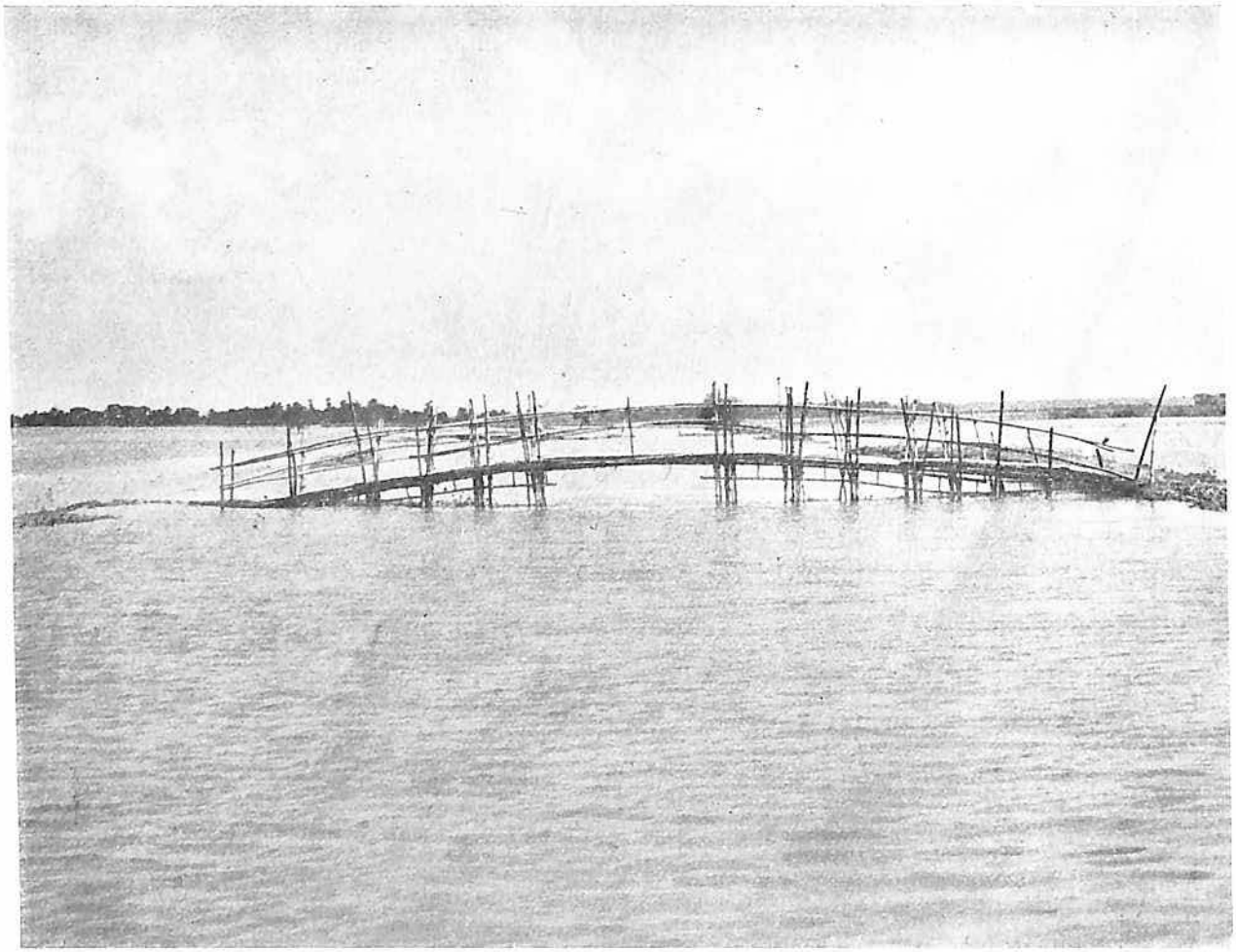
24 Parganas district only two blocks *viz.* Mograhat I and II were selected for emergency relief operations. According to the district authorities, these interior blocks were the worst hit areas. Communication to the different parts of the blocks was only through country boats or mechanised boats. 14 distribution centres were opened for emergency relief operations.

Immediately after floods gastro-enteritis and other water-borne diseases were prevalent in these blocks and hence emergency medical teams were mobilised in both the blocks. Due to inadequate medical facilities in these interior areas, even during normal times, large crowds thronged the medical centres. After the floods the large number of patients sometimes made the LWS Medical team work almost round the clock.

In North 24 Parganas, LWS relief teams concentrated in Barasat Sub-division in Barasat Block I covering 10 relief centres.

The relief and the medical teams worked in the respective areas and assisted the flood victims as much as it could. A certain number of rehabilitation programmes, reconstructing damaged or fully collapsed primary schools and sinking of tubewells will be taken in the immediate future.

Local Participation—In these flood ravaged areas, the villagers fully participated in helping the medical teams particularly in regulating the crowd and also volunteering their services full time to serve the relief teams in distribution of supplies; but for their help, smooth running of relief programme would have been difficult.



Incessant rains converted Sunderban areas almost into a Sea

Cyclone Rehabilitation Programme in West Bengal & Orissa.

In the beginning of 1986 LWS E & R Unit was busy in planning rehabilitation measures for the cyclone victims of W. Bengal and Orissa; the cyclone which swept the coastal regions of the states on October 15, 1985.

24 Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore in West Bengal and Balasore and Cuttack districts in Orissa were seriously affected by the cyclone. At the request of the respective Governments, emergency relief operations on a massive scale were undertaken by LWS in the worst affected areas.

On completion of emergency relief operations in the above mentioned areas, rehabilitation measures such as reconstruction of primary schools, sinking of tubewells and housing were considered with the funds made available by Geneva Headquarters.

In West Bengal, Hingalgunj, Sandeshkhali, Hasnabad in North 24 Parganas and Namkhana in South 24 Parganas were selected for the re-construction of primary schools and sinking of tubewells. In Orissa the coastal belt of Balasore district, Tihidi, Dhamnagar, Chandbali, Jaleswar, Baliapal and Bhograi, a very widely scattered area were identified for rehabilitation programme.

Because of the heavy destruction of public properties as schools, houses, tubewells etc. due to the cyclonic storm we made a further appeal to our Geneva Headquarters for additional funds. This was sanctioned and we were able to takeup a larger programme in both the States for the cyclone victims from the month of May, 1986. The re-habilitation programmes were further delayed with onset of monsoon in the same districts and same blocks. For nearly two months, October and

A newly constructed primary school in Balasore District

November, 1986 hardly any progress could be made in the rehabilitation work.

In the meantime, the Govt. of Orissa requested us to construct over 325 houses in the cyclone affected coastal region of Balasore district in which Govt. participation to the tune of Rs. 6500/- per house was offered; the balance of Rs. 2000/- was to be LWS contribution. The plan and estimate were also to be given by the Govt. of Orissa. In spite of many practical difficulties, we accepted the offer and got in to an agreement with the district authorities in May, 1986. The work could commence only in May, 1986, when the monsoon also in the region commenced which hindered the housing programme considerably. Nevertheless 317 houses were started, out of which 204 houses were completed by the year end. Sixteen primary schools in Balasore are nearing completion. Fiftyfive tubewells also were completed.

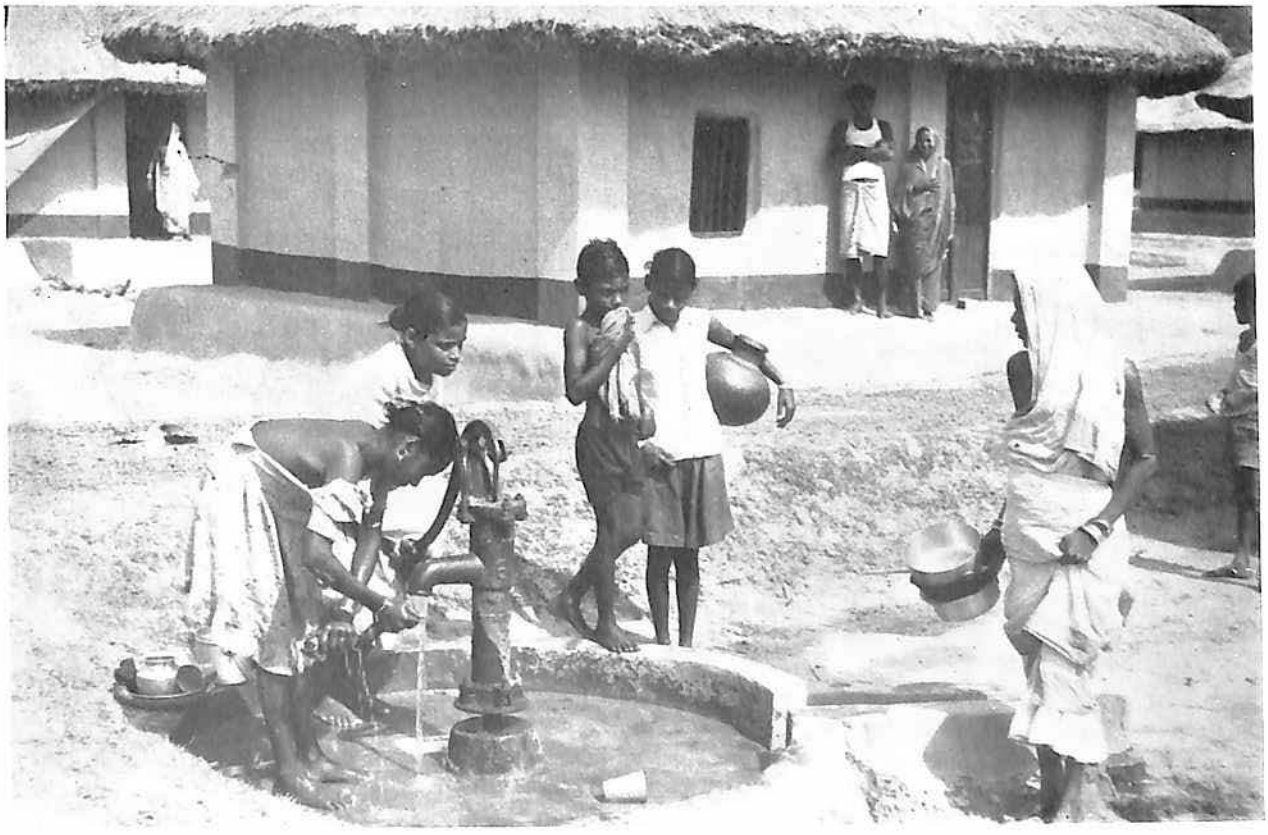
In West Bengal out of 22 schools, eleven have already been completed and the remaining are nearing completion. Out of thirty tubewells, 20 were completed and the balance are in progress.

A primary school building in Sunderbans nearing completion

Had it not been out for the heavy monsoon in West Bengal and Orissa, the entire cyclone rehabilitation programme would have been fully completed.

Balliapal Housing colony in Balasore District, Orissa

Life in full swing at the newly built Baliapal Colony in Orissa



Drinking water facilities in a housing colony

Work Projects in West Bengal & Orissa—1986 was the second year we implemented work projects with the view to be more oriented towards disaster preparedness. Through work projects, it is possible to initiate programmes or projects in disaster prone areas which will minimise the damages of future disasters.

Kalahandi drought—Our concentrated efforts in the drought ravaged Kalahandi district in Orissa in 1985 and the continuation of the programme in 1986 through Food-for-work was to provide the chronic drought victims more water storage facilities. Eighteen Projects were taken up and completed through the Work Project Scheme in Boden and Komna blocks of Kalahandi district during the above mentioned period, which was very much appreciated by the Govt. of Orissa; also the Govt. of Orissa donated 100 M.T. of wheat in this connection. A further request is already with us for more Food-for-work projects in some other drought prone blocks of the same district.

A mother and child in the drought ravaged Kalahandi

Finishing touches being given to the newly constructed water reservoir in Kalahandi

A food for work project nearing completion

In Birbhum district of West Bengal, LWS also initiated and completed a few schemes under Work Projects. Birbhum district is both a drought and flood prone region and so during summer, large areas are under severe drought and during monsoon quite often flash floods cause havoc to the population. Under Work Project Scheme in 1986, seven FFW Schemes mainly irrigation tanks and bundhs were taken up; five of them have been completed and two are in progress. Likewise six primary schools which were completely washed away during the floods were reconstructed.

In Nadia district and North 24 Parganas district, we also constructed three primary schools in 1985-86 which were either fully damaged or partially damaged during the floods of 1985.

Tribal women of Kalahandi earning a living in Boden Block under food for work

Andhra Housing—The housing scheme which LWS initiated in Naidupet area in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh at the request of UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA/DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTION for cyclone victims were completed during 1986. In all we constructed 250 houses in 5 villages; each house cost Rs. 14,342/-. Details are given below :

Name of village	No. of houses completed
1. Nellaballi	82
2. Arur	81
3. Machilialugunta	19
4. Poolthotamitta	42
5. Kallur	26
	250

At the request of the UELCI/DSA, we gave a sum of Rs. 42,000/- to the SOUTH ANDHRA LUTHERAN CHURCH for the construction of three more houses in the same area. The respective sites for these houses were not available when LWS (I) completed the housing programme.

We are happy to record our appreciation and grateful thanks for the full co-operation and assistance given to us by UELCI/DSA and SOUTH ANDHRA LUTHERAN CHURCH in allowing us to undertake this project and making it a success. LWS is also thankful to the local community who participated fully in the construction of the houses.

Our Director visited the housing scheme and inaugurated two of the housing colonies.

LWS Director Mr. A. Larsen inaugurating one of the housing colonies at Naidupet, Nellore Dist. (A.P.)

LWS Director and President of the SALC in front of a newly constructed house

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROGRAMME

(Dr. Rajat Kumar Das)

This year in the last week of September and early October when the people were preparing for their biggest festival 'The Durga Pujas', incessant rain caused widespread flooding in the districts and severe waterlogging in the city of Calcutta. Life came to a standstill during the first few days. In the aftermath gastroenteritis deaths appeared on the medical headlines and the alarmed Government Health authorities started sending out medical teams to the areas.

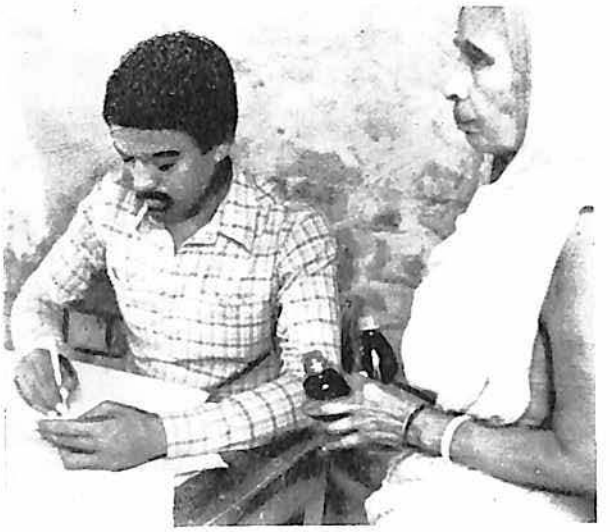
With multiple health agencies intervening, the situation at Calcutta was soon brought under control.

The dawn of 11.10.86, which happend to be 'Mahashtami', the most important day of the Durga Puja festival, set the wheels of the first medical team moving towards their destination. The team that day offered their noblest prayer to God by serving the distressed, amidst darkness and gloom away from the blinding lights of the Puja pandals.

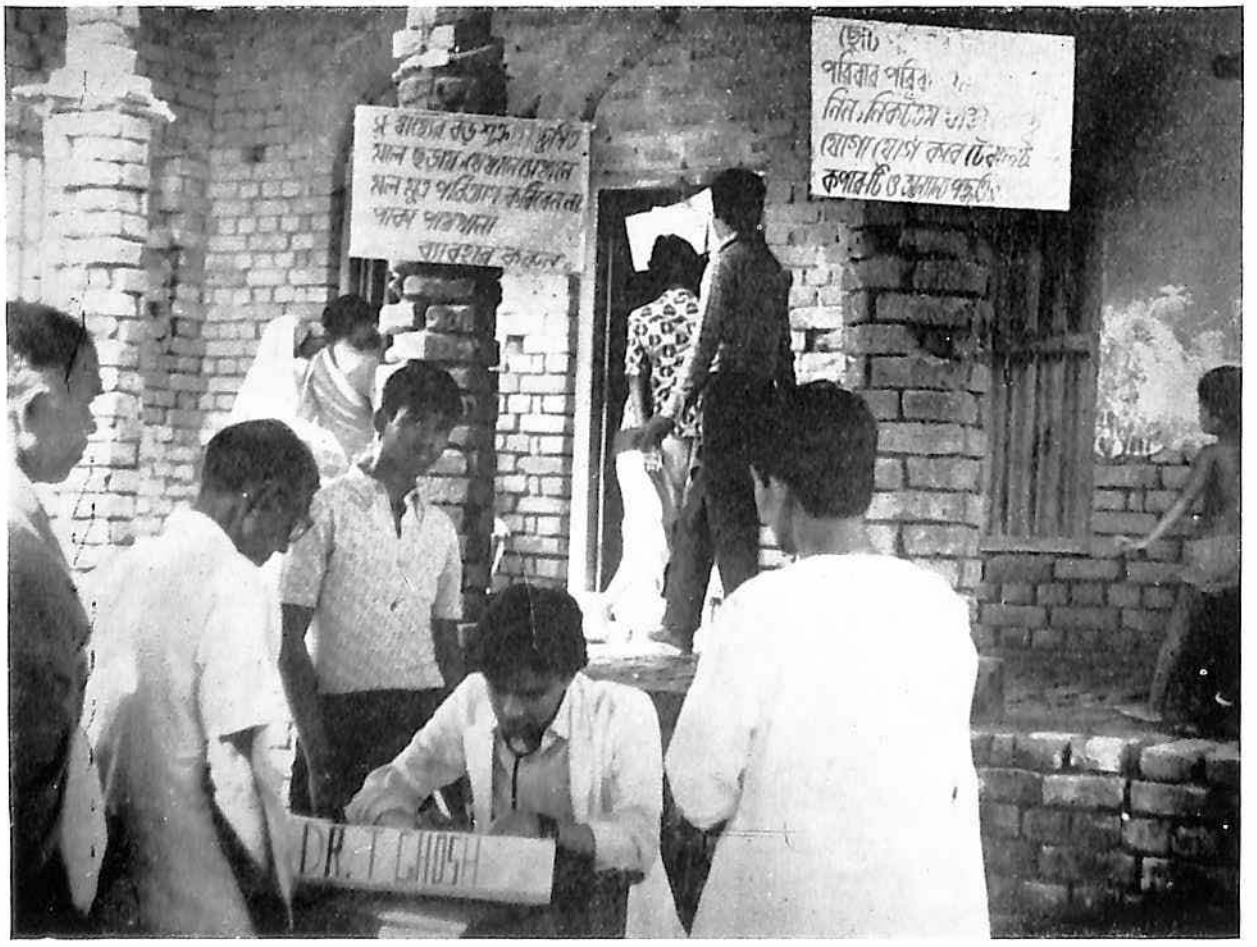
After a two hour bumpy road journey the team reached the Magrahat Block Office from whence they were taken by mechanised country boat through a network of canals to the village known as Morapai situated at Lakshmikantapur Gram Panchayat, accompanied by the LWS Project Officer and local Panchayat people. The camp was set up at the Church compound as it contained the only available concrete structures and the same evening patients started trickling in. The area is low lying and the majority of the population are muslims. Patients started queuing up before the first streaks of dawn. The out-door opened with an unending ocean of faces—the daily attendance of patients being 3 to 4 hundred. The clinic did not close till all were attended to which was often late in the afternoon. In the evenings the team organised health education sessions. The long wait in queues is utilised by the health educator in holding group discussions and also explaining the posters as most of them are illiterate. Colourful

posters containing health messages in the local language were displayed during clinic hours.

An assessment of the situation resulted in sending out the 2nd Medical team to Nainan Gram Panchayat under Mograhat block II which started operating on 26.11.86. The first team at Morapai operated for 1½ months while the second team at Nainan operated for 1 month. Both the programmes were wound up on 27.11.86. Each team consisted of 2 doctors and 4 para medical workers. A two member immunization team covered the Calcutta Development Projects as well as both the areas of Mograhat. At Mograhat 3,844 people were immunised against cholera. During the total period of 1½ months at Mograhat a total of 26,834 cases were attended



Registration of patients for medical relief



Doctor at work at the emergency medical centre

to. Of this 49.33% were children, 34.85% were adult women and 15.82% were adult men. In other words 84.18% were women and children. The disease break ups showed 26% diarrhoeal and associated disorders, 33% respiratory tract problems and the 41% were other diseases predominantly skin and other infections. The primary objective of the programme which was prevention of death and disability and checking the epidemic as fulfilled within the first 15 days.

This year's programme was frequently visited by L. W. S. dignitaries which lent moral encouragement to the medical teams. As regards peoples participation it may be said that without their help pandemonium would have broken loose. The people and Panchayat arranged for volunteers including Government trained Community Health Guides to manage the multitudes. They provided accommodation and were always eager to help the teams out of whatever difficulties that arose. On the closing day the local people arranged a function which lacked extravagance but overflowed with emotion and presented LWS a citation which moved all our hearts. This year's programme added more milestones on its path of achievement; for instance the Development Communication Unit organised video showing of health films in both the areas and the Community Health Services combined with the Calcutta Programme contributed personnel for the weekly health education sessions.

Patients patiently queuing up for getting medicines

Immunisation programme in progress among flood victims

OURSELVES

Throughout the year the E & R Unit, both at the Headquarters and in the fields had a hectic time of operation. In the beginning of the year, there was a switch over, from emergency relief to rehabilitation in the cyclone affected areas of West Bengal and Orissa.

Later in the year from September to December twelve emergency teams in three different states were fully engrossed in emergency relief operations to give succor to the flood victims in West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. It was a colossal task to provide on a priority basis all the requirements expeditiously to all the twelve teams in the length and breadth of the three states; arranging adequate personnel, despatching relief supplies as milk, emergency rations, dry rations, clothing and blankets, roofing materials etc. and organising sufficient mobility for the emergency staff at various points, with jeeps, motor cycles or bicycles. Surprisingly the E & R Unit Head Quarter's staff, inspite of its limited number, patiently withstood the pressure and tension and served the organisation in a splendid manner.

Likewise the entire field staff numbering 196 (48 core staff and 148 casual volunteers) worked round the clock in most difficult areas to give solace and succor to the hundreds and thousands of disaster victims. These field staff had volunteered to get in to the remotest areas where living amenities are almost nil; but they cling to their work due to their dedication or devotion to the work entrusted to their care. For the quick and smooth running of the emergency operations, the field Staff also had to maintain good public relations with the States; district and local level Govt. Officials as well as the community they serve. In all the three States, LWS field staff meticulously observed this norm. As much as possible the field staff lived in the affected areas, identified themselves with the community and assisted them in their problems. The majority of the field staff or volunteers are from the educated unemployed section with willingness to work and to take up any assignment whatsoever. This is a great help for the LWS E & R Unit in its implementation of emergency and rehabilitation programmes, some times on a massive scale as of 1986.

THE E & R UNIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Emergency & Rehabilitation Unit Executive Committee of Lutheran World Service (India) is wholely and solely responsible for the planning, execution and implementation of all emergencies. This five member Committee is constituted with the Director, Deputy Director, Finance Adviser, Chief Accountant and the Emergency Officer. The Committee meets every month and during emergencies as frequently as possible or as is required without any prior notice.

CONCLUSION

Year in and year out, monsoon after monsoon, in cyclone or in drought the E & R Unit Shares with the distressed community, their mite without any reservation, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. More children and women are fed, more houses built, more tubewells sunk, more irrigation projects excavated and more primary schools reconstructed. Is that all that is desired? Nay, something more tangible, something deeper is realised in this whole process—a new relationship binds the giver and the receiver.

Recently at the inauguration of a primary school in one of the remotest areas of South 24 Parganas in Sunderbans, a villager while thanking LWS (I) for its generosity in constructing the school went one step further in thanking the unseen donor. He expressed a genuine appreciation of the concern shown by individual donors who give their time, thought and love for those overcome by calamities in this part of the unknown world. The very awareness of this fact is a great healer of wounds sudden, unexpected but inevitable. This is the satisfaction of those who give.

Disasters often awaken emotions, brings about unity among the afflicted and with others, as well as a sense of belonging, self confidence and more than all a concern for others and a longing for a bright future. This new insight of the community is the motive force of the E & R Unit to continue its efforts uninterruptedly and unceasingly.

P. C. Joseph,
Emergency Officer

STATISTICS 1986

1. Nutrition Programme (West Bengal, Orissa & Andhra Floods)

Area	Total No. of beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities utilised	
			Milk powder	Emergency rations
			Kgs.	Cartons.
West Bengal	587,271	17,186	16,605	2,134
Orissa	8,432	1,333	253	16
Andhra	333,328	11,707	10,000	1,350
Total	929,031		26,858	3,500

2. Roofing Materials (Plastic Sheets)—West Bengal Flood

Area	No. of pcs. distributed	No. of families benefitted
West Bengal	4,525	4,525

3. Dry Ration distribution (wheat flour)—West Bengal flood

Area	Total quantity distributed	Total families served.
West Bengal	33.48 M.T.	6,696

4. Medical Programme (West Bengal Flood)

Area	Patients treated	Immunisation programme	Total cost of medical programme (Rs.)
West Bengal	26,834	3,844	221,245

5. Family Assistance (distribution of clothing & blankets) West Bengal/Andhra floods

Area	Adults Pcs.	Children sets	Blankets Pcs.	Beneficiaries
West Bengal	12,440	14,321	7,010	33,767
Andhra	30,000	31,100	15,000	76,100
Total	42,440	45,421	22,010	109,867

6. Drinking water (Tubewells)—Orissa/West Bengal Cyclone

Area	Total no. of Tubewells sunk	Average depth of each Tubewell
West Bengal	20	287.80 Mtr.
Orissa	55	107.76 Mtr.
Total	75	

7. Traditional type of Houses in Bhadrak Sub-division, Balasore (Completed after 1985 Cyclone)

Area	No. of Houses taken up	No. of Houses completed	Average cost per house
Orissa	50	50	Rs. 4038

8. Permanent Houses for Flood victims in the coastal belt of Balasore District, Orissa

Area	No. of Houses taken up	No. of Houses completed	Average cost per house
Orissa	317	204	Rs. 8500

9. Permanent Houses in Nellore District—1985-86

Area	No. of Houses taken up	No. of Houses completed	Average cost per house
Andhra	250	250	Rs. 14,572

10. Cleaning of Polluted Tanks (after cyclone in 1985)

Area	No. of Tanks cleaned	Total cost Rs.
West Bengal	22	13,573

11. Food-for-work (Birbhum and Kalahandi districts)

Area	Projects	Earthwork completed cft.	Mandays Involved	Wheat consumed kgs.
West Bengal	8	1,865,741	32,975	283,480
Orissa	18	3,847,592	58,373	174,029
Total	26	5,713,333	91,348	457,509

Summary of Food-for-work Projects

Projects	West Bengal		Orissa		Total	
	Nos.	Total Area	Nos.	Total Area	Nos.	Total Area
Roads	—	—	9	3.8 K.M.	9	3.8 K.M.
Tanks	8	1865741 cft.	2	154907 cft.	10	2020648 cft.
Bundh	—	—	7	6.8 K.M.	7	6.8 K.M.

12. Construction of School Buildings

Programme	Area	No. of Schools started	No. of Schools completed	Average cost per school (Rs.)
General Emergency	Orissa	1	1	188,000
Work Project	West Bengal	13	9*	140,000
Cyclone	-do-	20	5	185,000
Cyclone	Orissa	11	2	145,000
Total		45	17	

* Includes three schools repaired in Birbhum district.

13. Reconstruction Programme accomplished during 1986 with Financial Assistance from Lutheran World Service, Development Department

Area	Reconstruction of Building	Total No.	Total cost (Rs.)
WEST BENGAL			
Bankura	Baropaya Adivasi Ashram	1	129,739
Birbhum	Kopai Leprosy Clinic	1	9,947

14. STATEMENT OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED DUTY FREE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1986

Sl. No.	Quantity	Commodity	Mode of Shipment	Month & year of receipt	Purpose of Donation	Donor's Name & Address
1.	2900 cartons	Emergency Rations	Sea–M.V. CASTOR	February, 1986	Emergency Relief	Lutheran World Federation Geneva, Switzerland.
2.	2499 cartons	-do-	Air–Chartered flight MP-9166	October, 1986	-do-	Danchurchaid & Lutheran World Federation,
3.	1267 Bags (31.675 M.T.)	Milk powder	-do-	-do-	-do-	Geneva.

FINANCIAL REPORT 1986

Programme	Amount (Rupees)	Amount (US $)
Distribution of Donated Commodities	786,260	63,000
Emergency Office	379,032	31,364
Provision for Emergency	510,532	41,000
Work Project	2,125,333	174,938
UELCI/DSA Housing Project (1985)	1,368,901	114,513
Cyclone (West Bengal/Orissa)	7,338,509	591,539
Flood West Bengal	2,119,438	169,827
C/F from 1985 Distribution of Donated Commodities	671,796	55,400
C/F from 1985 Provision for Emergency	282,306	23,583
C/F from 1985 Work Project	718,340	60,282
Fund utilised by Lutheran World Service	16,300,447	1,325,446
Fund utilised by Govt. of Orissa	1,221,982	98,324
Total funds spent	17,522,429	1,423,770
Value of Donated Commodities	3,083,223	247,053
Other sources—from Govt. of Orissa (Approx. value of rice & wheat)	359,000	28,766
Total resources administered during the year	20,964,652	1,699,589

Accomplishments of the E & R Unit at a glance—1974 to 1986

Type of activities	1974-1985	1986	Total	Unit
1. a. Traditional/Permanent houses	11,427 nos.	504 nos.	11,931 nos.	families
b. Housing Aid	24,462 ,,	—	24,462	,,
c. Temporary Shelter	49,897 ,,	4525 ,,	54,422	,,
2. a. Tubewell	6,361 ,,	75 ,,	6,436	Nos.
b. Open Well	68 ,,	—	68	,,
3. **Food/Cash-for-work**				
a. Wheat/Rice	10,515 M.T	458 M.T	10,973	M. Tons.
b. Cash	Rs. 506,550 (US $ 50,655)	—	Rs. 506,550 (US $ 50,655)	—
c. **Tank/Dam**	280	10	290	Nos.
i) Earthwork in cft.	73 million	2 million	75 million	Cft.
ii) Area covered for irrigation	5520	1500	7020	Acres
d. Village roads	142 nos. (432 K.M)	9 nos. (4 K.M)	151 nos.. (436 K.M)	Nos. (K.M)
e. Canals	39 nos. (83 K.M)	—	39 nos. (83 K.M)	Nos.
f. Bundhs/Embankments	70 nos. (168 K.M)	7 nos. (7 K.M)	77 nos. (175 K.M)	Nos.
4. Cleaning of polluted Tanks for Sweet Water	2,039	22	2,061	families
5. Agriculture Assistance	47,478	—	47,478	families
6. Nutrition Programme	3,597	102	3,699	M. Tons.
7. School Buildings	325	19	344	Nos.
8. Clothings/Blankets/utensils	1,009,224	109,867	1,119,091	Nos.
9. Medical Aid	160,787	30,678	191,465	Patients

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

Mr. Aage Larsen	Director
Mr. G. S. Banerjee	Deputy Director
Mr. Christiaan Minderhoud	Finance Adviser
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Administrative Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Accounts Officer
At the districts:	
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Project Officer, Andhra Pradesh
Mr. A. S. Baidya	Project Officer, Bhadrak, Balasore
Mr. R. N. Saha	Project Officer, Kalahandi, Balasore
Mr. Sukumar Mitra	Jr. Project Officer, Jaleswar
Mr. Naresh Chakraborty	Sr. Project Assistant, South 24 Parganas
Mr. Pijush Kanti Sarkar	Sr. Project Assistant, North 24 Parganas
Mr. Sushil Chandra Saha	Sr. Project Assistant, Birbhum
Regular staff	.. 48 nos.
Locally engaged casual volunteers/helpers	.. 148 nos.

Auditors

Price Waterhouse & Co. Calcutta.

Photo credits : a) Mr. A. K. Biswas

b) Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty

c) Development Communication Unit (LWS)

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING AREAS OF E & R UNIT
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION
OPERATIONS

1986

Operated by
the Lutheran World
Federation/
World Service, Geneva,
Switzerland